

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLI. No. 6708.

號四月正年五十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

日九初月二十年申甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALZAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, Gordon & GORGE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATEN & HENDS & Co., 27, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 152, Newhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PARIS, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORGE, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZENS & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co. Suzhou, Quilac, &c. Amoy, Wilson, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDD & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Manly & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,500,000
Reserve Fund.....\$4,000,000
Reserve for Equalization.....\$400,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$7,500,000

Court of Directors.
Chairman—A. P. McKEW, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Mr. GROTH, Esq.
Esq. H. HOWARD TAYLOR,
Esq. J. L. DAILEYMPLE, Hon. W. KENNEDY,
Esq. A. MCIVER, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

Chief Manager—
Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGERS—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 25, 1884. 1423

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Some less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving some less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with Pass-Book which must be presented with payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Orders containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 715

WITH Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st MAY, 1884.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 26, 1884. 716

Bank.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in London on 18th July, 1884, under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1883.)

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

1st 3 months' notice 3 per cent.
" 6 " 4 1/2 "
" 12 " 5 % "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1566

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

M. R. B. B. DALTON SAYLE was Admitted a PARTNER in my Business from the 1st instant, and the Name or Style of the Firm in future will be 'W. R. LOXLEY & Co.'

W. R. LOXLEY.

Hongkong, January 13, 1885. 76

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FREDERIC DELANO HITCH in our Firm in Hongkong, China and elsewhere ceased on the 30th June last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1885. 14

NOTICE

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned CHAMES THIS Day by Mutual Consent and with this Notice the Firm of HUGHES & LEIGGE is DISSOLVED.

WILLIAM LEGGE.
E. JONES HUGHES.

Hongkong, January 1, 1885. 12

NOTICE

DEERRING to the Notice of the DISOLUTION of the Firm of HUGHES & LEGGE, I will Continue the BUSINESS of SHARE and GENERAL BROKER in my own Name from this date.

WILLIAM LEGGE.

Hongkong, January 1, 1885. 13

NOTICE

DEERRING to the Notice of the DISOLUTION of the Firm of HUGHES & LEGGE, I will Continue the BUSINESS of SHARE and GENERAL BROKER and AUCTIONEER in my own Name from this date.

E. JONES HUGHES.

Hongkong, January 1, 1885. 9

Intimations.

NOTICE

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL HOLDERS of NOTES of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (HONGKONG BRANCH), are hereby requested to present them to the Liquidators of the Bank, when they will be given in Exchange, a certificate of the value of the Notes deposited.

HOLDERS of NOTES will be required to forward to the LIQUIDATORS of the Bank, a schedule in duplicate, giving the date of issue, Number and Amount of each Note produced.

Forms of Schedule may be had on application at the Office of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

For the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, By his Attorneys,

J. MELVILLE MATSON, H. HOWARD TAYLOR.

Hongkong, August 2, 1884. 1285

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP, MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND LATENT ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rogers,

No. 1, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Perfect adjustment of ARTIFICIAL TEETH by Atmospheric Suction without pain or inconvenience. Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address,

1, DUDDELL STREET,

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

—

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

KEEP on HAND and FOR SALE well Assorted OILMAN'S STORES, AND COAL of all kinds.

Shipping supplied at the Shortest Notice with all Kinds of BALLAST and FRESH PROVISIONS, at moderate charges.

No. 3, POTTINGER STREET;

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 10, 1885. 91

—

SING KEE & Co., SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, AND

GROCERIES, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

23, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, COAT JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 266

For Sale.

JUST LANDED.

EX 'GLENearn.'

OUR NEW MAKE

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885.

130

ROBERT LANG & Co., Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

131

HATS.

A large assortment of Christy's Felt Hats, always in Stock in all the newest styles.

CLOTHING.

Tweed.

Coatings.

Trouserings.

Serges.

Flannels.

SHIRTS.

Having completed

our arrangements we

can now make to

order White Dress

Shirts, equal to home

manufacture.

HOSEIERY, SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hongkong, January 6, 1885.

33

W. POWELL & Co.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF LADIES' FANCY WORK,

CONSISTING OF:

LENGTHS FOR MANTLE BOARDS, BRACKETS, GIPSY TABLES, TABLE CLOTHS,

ANTIMACASSARS, SLIPPERS, TEA COSEYS, &c., &c.

WOOL-WORK SLIPPERS and CUSHIONS for Embroidering.

EMBROIDERY SILK, KNITTING SILK, CREWEL SILK and FILOSETTE

CORDS and TASSELS, all colours.

Also, a Speciaily Selected STOCK of FRENCH GLASS WARE, consisting of:

EPERGNEs, BOWLS, Specimens GLASSES, &c., &c.

POCKET BOOKS, CARD, CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

NOW ILLUMINATED ALBUMS.

Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 67

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 6708.—JANUARY 24, 1885.]

2

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

—10—

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

D. DEVOE'S NONPARAEL KEROSINE OIL.

PAINTS and OILS, TALLOW and TAR, PITCH and ROSIN.

AN INVOICE OF PARLOUR AND COOKING STOVES.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOULI, pints & quarts.

1885 GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SACOGNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACOGNE'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENLEE WHISKY.

BOORD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOULLY PRAT & CO'S VERMOUTH.

JAMISON'S WHISKY.

MARSALA.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Sole Agents for MESSRS. TURNBULL, JNR., AND SOMERVILLE'S MALTESE CIGARETTES.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO. Hongkong, January 8, 1885. 40

FOR SALE.

COURSE, DISTANCE, AND AVERAGE SPEED TABLES, FROM LONDON, via THE SUZ CANAL, TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., WITH VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES, BY W. A. GULLAND.

To be obtained at the CHINA MAIL OFFICE, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., FALCONER & CO. Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1475

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts..... \$20 per Case of 1 doz. Pints..... \$21 " 2 "

Dubos Frères & de Geron & Co.'s BORDEAUX CHARETS AND WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bro' WHISKY, \$7 per Case of 1 doz. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE GANTONESE DIALECT, BY DR. E. J. EITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, pp. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883. Part I. A-K, \$2.50 Part II. K-M, \$2.50 Part III. M-T, \$3.00 Part IV. T-Y, \$3.00

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters found in the book, so that its usefulness is not confined to the whole written language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

N O W R E A D Y .

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW By E. H. PARKER

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Antenor*, Captain BRAUN, will be despatched as above TOMORROW, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 131

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Pokien*, Captain WESTBY, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 141

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *Anoy*, Captain D'EVILLE, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, January 23, 1885. 134

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE.

The Steamship *Whistler*, Captain WILLIAMS, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 139

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship *Portia*, Captain STACH, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 132

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND HIODO.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship *Teheran*, will leave for the above place on FRIDAY, 6th February, at Daylight.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 135

FOR SALE.

COURSES, DISTANCE, AND AVERAGE SPEED TABLES, FROM LONDON, via THE SUZ CANAL, TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., WITH VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES, BY W. A. GULLAND.

To be obtained at the CHINA MAIL OFFICE, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., FALCONER & CO. Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1475

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts..... \$20 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints..... \$21 " 2 "

Dubos Frères & de Geron & Co.'s BORDEAUX CHARETS AND WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bro' WHISKY, \$7 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE GANTONESE DIALECT, BY DR. E. J. EITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, pp. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K, \$2.50

Part II. K-M, \$2.50

Part III. M-T, \$3.00

Part IV. T-Y, \$3.00

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters found in the book, so that its usefulness is not confined to the whole written language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

N O W R E A D Y .

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW

By E. H. PARKER
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Departure of the Steamship *Pearly*, Captain E. LE BOUILLET, for the above Port, is POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 133

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Antenor*, Captain CHANG, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 131

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Pokien*, Captain WESTBY, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 141

FOR SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Pokien*, Captain WESTBY, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 131

TO LET.

N. O. 4, WEST TERRACE. Entry from 1st February.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 4, Jaya Central.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 137

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 2, MARINE VILLA, Kowloon.

Apply to BEILIUS & CO.

Hongkong, January 24, 1885. 138

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 2, MARINE VILLA, Kowloon

THE CHINA MAIL.

This Echo da China learns that the Government of Macau has just concluded a contract with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. to construct a small steamer for Timor service.

METZEMBRI, where Colonel Stewart has gained a brilliant victory over a force of 10,000 rebels, is a town on the banks of the Nile directly opposite Shendy. The British troops who took part in this engagement much completed the march across the desert. The place where the fighting took place is about 10 miles from Khartoum. As General Gordon has probably armed steamers running up and down the Nile between Metzembri and Khartoum, we shall probably soon hear of the meeting between 'Chinese Gordon' and the advanced portion of the rescuing force.

No less than three gambling houses in the Colony were broken up by the Police yesterday; one being at West Point, one in Taku Lane, No. 22, and one at No. 8 Gage Street.

The West Point case, in which five men were arrested on the premises, was decided this morning by Mr Wise fining one of the men \$10, and three others \$5 each, with the alternative of fourteen and seven days imprisonment respectively.

The other two cases were remanded.

The Colony is just now overrun with thieves and loafers, and the lower class gambling houses are the chosen resort of these troublesome visitors.

The North China Daily News mentioned the serial in Shanghai some time ago of a Chinaman, who had risen to be an officer in the Austrian army and rejoiced in the name of 'Great Wall.' The *Shen Pao's* Canton correspondent now writes a wonderful story about him. He distinguished himself in the France-Prussian War and rose to the rank of General. The German Government, in view of China's present difficulties, has lent him and 100 German soldiers. Peng-yu-lin, having abundance of clever leaders in Canton, declined his services; so he is going to Tonquin with several northern battalions, whose rations and arms are supplied by Germany. When the French hear this, they must in despair think of retaking their sieges.

Mr Thomas Taylor Meadows, in that valuable work, 'The Chinese in their Rebellions,' lays special stress on the great competitive examination system as a means of obtaining the best possible men as rulers, and as a signal proof that the Chinese are not without a high amount of civilization. It is said, therefore, to see, in the *Peking Gazette* of the 12th December, 1884, a decree, founded on the Board of Revenue's report on Liu Ming-chuan's request, permitting, in consideration of the urgent need of ready money in Formosa at the present crisis, the purchase of certain substantial ranks. It is true that the limit fixed is only six months, and that the posts put up for sale are small ones; but, after all the righteous wrath displayed by censors in utterly condemning the purchase system, after the constant complaints of the administration of officials by purchase, this decree must seem to Chinese an unconstitutional and unrighteous sacrifice of principle. It strikes one as rather incongruous to read that the imperial assent is to be notified 'by telegram' to Liu Ming-chuan through the Tsung-li Yamen.

TELEGRAMS in the Indian papers announce that Blamo, in Burma, has been captured by a body of three hundred Chinese commanded by a local chief. As it is hoped the trade of Western China may some day be tapped through the country in the neighbourhood of Blamo, and Burma itself is likely to grow in political importance every day for other reasons, events there are watched with some interest.

Only a day or two ago we were informed that a French Consul had been sent to Kangsoo. We do not, however, attach much significance to this affair at Blamo, in spite of the statement in the telegram that the Chinese are establishing a Government in the locality and have announced that Blamo will be tributary to China. The attack has not doubt been made by lawless bands acting without any high Chinese official authority. China is certainly more anxious at the present moment to guard the territories she already possesses than to make annexations. Blamo is a town of some four or five thousand inhabitants—Chinese, Shan, and Burmese—situated within forty miles of the borders of Yunnan. An English assistant political agent resides there, or did some years ago. In spite of the situation of the town on the old trade route from Yunnan, the trade of the town is very small.

A most daring and ingenious thief was committed yesterday by a well dressed Chinaman named Ho Awei, whose respectable appearance was, however, hardly in keeping with his career. This worthy appears to have been aware of a visit made by the police yesterday morning to No. 9 Wai Tuk Lane. After the police officers had left the house Mr Ho Awei obtained admittance, boldly asserting that he was a police inspector. He informed the only occupant, at the time, of the upper floor, a female servant, that he had come to search the house, and they commenced rummaging the boxes, &c., in the room. After completing his search he left, advising

the old domestic to take good care of the premises. As soon as he was gone the servant discovered that two silk jackets, the property of her mistress, were missing from one of the boxes. She at once went out in pursuit of the sham police officer and overtook him at the corner of Wellington Street and Wyndham Street, seized him, and accused him of the theft. When fairly tackled, the rascal produced the two missing garments from beneath his flowing robes. He still, however, insisted upon his official position and declared to accompany his captor to the Police Station. A bystander, however, rendered the old woman timely assistance in detaining prisoner until an Indian Constable appeared, who, without paying any respect whatever to his superior officer, conducted him up to the Central Station.

This morning the ingenious thief, who appears to be well known old offender, was brought up before Mr Wise, who, after hearing the evidence, remanded the case for a week, for further evidence concerning the prisoner's past career.

The *Shen Pao* of the 10th of January thinks that the Japanese were concerned in the Korean affair, but, nevertheless, advises peace. A large force should be kept in Korea to outweigh Japanese influence, as there is no doubt that the Chinese came to despise and hate the slender Chinese garrison left in Seoul when General Woo was recalled. The Chinese commander ought to have known what was brewing.

In the same paper is published another letter from Corea, which, after giving an account of the outbreak similar to that sent you, supplies the following further information. The people to the number of 10,000 surrounded the Palace, thirsting for the blood of the Japanese who had been called in by the traitor Hung Ying-chih. The Chinese Ministers, fearing the consequences of an attack on the Japanese Envoy, sent for the Chinese troops to protect him and the King. The Chinese commander accordingly wrote to the Japanese Envoy on the morning of the 6th December to say he was coming with his forces to the Palace. No answer being received by the evening, and the mob becoming more infuriated, the Chinese proceeded to the Palace, where some 40 men were killed by the Japanese fire and the explosion of a mine. The Chinese troops then returned the fire and occupied the Palace. Next day Hung Ying-chih was executed. His accomplices fled, dressed as Japanese, and escaped. The Japanese set fire to their Legation and retreated to Chi-woo-pu near Jenchuan. Forty-three persons were killed or wounded by them on their way through the streets to the West gate of Seoul. On the 10th December the Corean Government invited the Foreign Ambassadors and Herr Mellendorf to go to Jenchuan and treat with the Japanese Minister. On the 15th the King appointed Hsi Hsiang-yü, President of the Board of War, with Herr Mellendorf as Assistant, and sent them to Japan. Next day the new Japanese Minister arrived at Jenchuan and came to Seoul with the Plenipotentiaries. The negotiations are still proceeding. The Japanese Minister argues that his men did not fire before they were ordered to do so by the King. As to the events of the 6th December, the Corean Board of Trade addressed a circular despatch to the Foreign Ambassadors, stating that the five rebels having raised a disturbance, the Japanese came to the King's assistance; that the people being infuriated against the Japanese Minister, the Chinese were called in; and that the Japanese fired first. The Chinese commander wrote to the Japanese Minister to the same effect; but he declares he had not opened the letter when the fighting began. The Chinese reply that they cannot understand why he kept the letter from morning till evening unopened.

The *Shen Pao's* correspondent thinks the Chinese cannot have been the first to fire as the King and the Japanese Minister to whose aid they went were inside the Palace. He suggests that the Japanese soldiers fired without orders, or not knowing who the Chinese troops were.

The death of Colonel Fred. Burnaby at the fight on the banks of the Nile will be deeply regretted throughout England and the British colonies. His death will be an important political loss in a special sense, for the gallant officer in the course of his journeys in Central Asia and elsewhere had acquired much information which might some day have proved of considerable value to the British Government. Fortunately he has left us much of that information in his writings. During the fighting with the Arabs in the neighbourhood of Suakin last year he brought himself into great prominence by his courageous conduct. It will be remembered that he volunteered for the hot work in which the troops were engaged on those occasions. Subsequently he was engaged in an election campaign in the Conservative interest in England. Mrs of the *Times* says of him:—

Burnaby, Captain Frederick, son of the late Rev. G. Burnaby, by Harriet, sister of the well-known Harry Villebois, Esq., of Marham House, Norfolk, was born at Bedford, March 3, 1843, and received his education at Harrow School and in Germany. He entered the Royal Horse Guards, Blues, Sept. 30, 1859. So passionately fond was he of feuding and gymnastics that he became very muscular at the expense of his vitality and broke down. He was now recommended to

travel, and accordingly visited South America, Central Africa, and most parts of Europe. In 1875 he determined to go to Khiva, although the journey was beset by almost insurmountable obstacles. Captain Burnaby was exceptionally qualified for this particular journey by his acquaintance with the Russian and Arabic languages, and he was, besides, as much at home on a camel as in a carriage, a sledge, or a balloon, as in a railway carriage or a steamer. Moreover, he delighted in grappling with a difficulty, and his determination to penetrate Central Asia was much stimulated by the assurance that there was no man in the world, dispensing indeed with most of the courtesy usual on such occasions. In fact, the two ministers continued to stare at each other till the last moment of the entertainment.—*Japan Mail*.

In an article published in the last number of the *Chinese Recorder* headed, 'A Retrospect' it read that the number of European and American Protestant Missionaries, male and female, of every Protestant Sect, not counting the wives of Missionaries, is not less than five hundred and forty-four, with some twenty-four thousand members of the different Protestant Churches. This gives forty-four converts for each Protestant Missionary. The number of European Catholic Missionaries in China at present does not exceed six hundred, and the Chinese professing the Ca hohi faith in the Celestial Empire according to the 1st statistics are not far from seven hundred thousand; giving thus more than one thousand Christians for each Missionary.—*Catholic Register*.

CRICKET.

'LONGS' VERSUS 'SHORNS.'

The match between the 'Longs' and 'Shorts' was resumed to-day shortly after 11.30. 'Shorts' made a very poor show in their first innings, in which no one scored double figures, the total being only 49. They had, therefore, to follow their innings. In their second attempt the 'Shorts' were rather more successful, Comber playing a good game for 22, and Daugherty contributing 18 towards the total of 99. The 'Longs' yesterday put together a total of 230 and so have won the match by an innings and 22 runs. To finish the afternoon, after the match was concluded, a scratch game was played between sides selected by Messrs Henty and Barff, but there was not time to finish it.

'SHORNS.'

First Innings
C. P. Lloyd, b. Henty, 1
G. V. Daugherty, b. Henty, 2
F. S. H. Wilson, b. Henty, 3
H. H. O. Wilson, b. Henty, 4
Capt. Gordon ran out, 5
E. C. Purdy, b. Henty, 6
O. H. Taylor, b. Henty, 7
H. H. Taylor, b. Henty, 8
A. P. Comber, b. Henty, 9
P. R. St. John, b. Henty, 10
D. E. Angier, not out, 11
Extras, 12
Total, 49

Second Innings
C. P. Lloyd, b. Henty, 1
G. V. Daugherty, b. Stokes, b. Mathias, 2
F. S. H. Wilson, b. Stokes, b. Mathias, 3
H. H. O. Wilson, b. Stokes, b. Mathias, 4
H. D. Dalton, b. Henty, b. Mathias, 5
Capt. Gordon, b. Stokes, b. Henty, 6
O. H. Taylor, b. Stokes, b. Henty, 7
H. H. Taylor, b. Stokes, b. Henty, 8
A. P. Comber, b. Stokes, b. Henty, 9
D. E. Angier, b. Stokes, b. Henty, 10
G. H. D'Aeth, not out, 11
Extras, 12
Total, 99

SWINNING A SHOPKEEPER.
Wok Yuk Tung, Chung Wong Tung, and Chung Achai, three most respectable looking and well dressed Chinamen, were charged with 'larceny by trick' of two pieces of silk each on the 22nd inst.

Lau Aye, the first witness called, deposed that he was an assistant employed at the Chee Lun piece goods shop, No. 109 Queen's Road Central, on the 22nd inst., the third defendant came to the Chee Lun shop and bargained with another of the shopmen for the purchase of two pieces of silk. The shopman then told witness to go with the third defendant, who had received the goods, to obtain payment from him. He went with the third defendant to Messrs Pustan & Co.'s premises, Queen's Road Central. There they met the second defendant and coming down the stairs. The third defendant spoke to the second, telling him he had got the two pieces of silk. The shopman then told witness to go with the third defendant, who had received the goods, to obtain payment from him. He went with the third defendant to the shop and told his master he would be kicked down. As soon as the first defendant went away, however, witness went upstairs, but could not find the third defendant. He then went back to the shop and told his master.

Yesterday he met the first and second defendants in Wyndham Street. He seized the first, and gave him in charge, but the second ran away. He afterwards went with the police and first defendant to No. 9 Wai Tuk Lane, where they found the third defendant. He saw the photograph produced hanging on the wall in the house in Wai Fuk Lane and recognised it as once as a photograph of the second defendant.

Ho Akai, an accountant employed in the Chee Lun piece goods shop, 109 Queen's Road Central, gave evidence to the effect that on the 22nd inst., at about 9 a.m., the third defendant came to the shop and bargained with him for two pieces of silk. The price was to be £1s. 2d. and some odd pence, which was to be paid to a messenger who was to accompany the third defendant to receive payment for the silk. Witness then went with the third defendant to Messrs Pustan & Co.'s store, where they met the first defendant, who had the third defendant to take the bill upstairs for the master to sign. Witness wanted to go upstairs with him but was told by the first defendant that he must not do so or he would be kicked down. As soon as the first defendant went away, however, witness went upstairs, but could not find the third defendant. He then went back to the shop and told his master.

Police Raimondi, who said that this was the first time that his Excellency had honoured the Convict by coming to distribute the prizes, he, the Bishop, might be allowed to say a few words.

(1) The transmission, by the Korean Government, of a letter to the Japanese Government apologizing for the outrages committed on the Japanese, (2) the payment of an indemnity for the Japanese killed and wounded during the operations, (3) the punishment of the murderer of Captain Isayashi, (4) the creation of a new Japanese Legation in Soui, and (5) the provision of new Japanese barracks.

The letter in question is an autograph of the King, in duplicate form, one copy being designed to convey the Royal thanks for the protection of the Palace and the other apportioning the insults committed on the Japanese by His Majesty's subjects. The indemnity for the Japanese killed and wounded is one hundred and ten thousand yen, an additional twenty thousand yen being appropriated for the erection of the Legation.—*Fiji Shimpo*.

He is a bold man, says a London daily, who in these times should object to any engineering scheme that it is impossible; but the newest project of rapid travelling is sufficiently startling being none other than a railway route from London to Bombay. The idea emanates from a meeting of English and French engineers sitting in concert, and the smallest details have been carefully worked out. The whole of the journey will be accomplished by train, save the passage of the Channel and the crossing of the Straits of Gibraltar. From Tangier the railway would run across Morocco and make a junction with Tunis and Tripoli to Cairo. Thence the line would continue along the Euphrates Valley and the shores of the Persian Gulf to Kurrache, the extreme westerly point of the Indian railway system. It is not surprising to hear that the cost of the undertaking would be ten millions sterling. Quick trains, three of which would run weekly each way, would cover the distance between London and Bombay in nine days; while slower trains starting daily would take a day or two longer. The prospect of nine days in a railway carriage is, however, sufficient to tax the ingenuity of the Inspector, who asserted that he had come to search the house, and they commenced rummaging the boxes, &c., in the room. After completing his search he left, advising

the old domestic to take good care of the premises. As soon as he was gone the servant discovered that two silk jackets, the property of her mistress, were missing from one of the boxes. She at once went out in pursuit of the sham police officer and overtook him at the corner of Wellington Street and Wyndham Street, seized him, and accused him of the theft. When fairly tackled, the rascal produced the two missing garments from beneath his flowing robes. He still, however, insisted upon his official position and declared to accompany his captor to the Police Station. A bystander, however, rendered the old woman timely assistance in detaining prisoner until an Indian Constable appeared, who, without paying any respect whatever to his superior officer, conducted him up to the Central Station.

What is in, will out' is the heading given by the *Choya Shimbu* to a story in connection with the New Year banquet given by H. I. H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, on the 1st instant. The Princes of the Blood, Privy Councillors, and all the Foreign Representatives were invited and the entertainment began at about three o'clock p.m. The guests conversed all day without the slightest reserve, but, says the *Choya*, it was observed from the outset that the Chinese and French Ministers exchanged no words, dispensing indeed with most of the courtesy usual on such occasions. In fact, the two ministers continued to stare at each other till the last moment of the entertainment.—*Japan Mail*.

under the grant-in-aid scheme. The Inspector was astonished at the goodness of the English composition of the young ladies. One of them, 16 years of age, wrote a letter under the eyes of the Inspector in such good, pure English, that Dr. Etel was astonished, and enquired where the young lady had been educated; and it was with surprise that he heard that she had been educated and brought up in the Colony since her infancy. As the head of the Roman Catholic Church here he was proud of the School, and he was sure His Excellency would be highly pleased to know that there was, in this Colony, an English school where a good sound education was imparted, by the Sisters of Charity.

His Excellency the Governor then delivered a short address in Italian, in the middle of which he said, in English.—I suppose the Portuguese understand Italian, because the two languages, being from the Latin, are like each other. At the conclusion of the address, His Excellency received a round of applause. He then proceeded to distribute the prizes, to the first class, Mr Francis reading out the names of the winners and prizes, and the subjects for which the latter were won. This having been accomplished, more music followed, with which the tediousness of distributing the prizes was relieved as every class received their prizes.

The following is the programme:—

I. STANDARD.	EAST INDIA CO.
Solo.....	Eliza Dodd & Minnie Focken.
II. STANDARD.	Media E. Alves
Solo.....	Delmira Alvarez.
III. STANDARD.	Carrie Master Focken
Duo.....	Alfredo & Cecilia Focken
IV. STANDARD.	U. Braga, D. Alvaro, M. T. Gomes
Solo.....	Pecina Rialda.
V. STANDARD.	T. Miles
Solo.....	E. Alves & E. Alves
VI. STANDARD.	M. Britto
Solo.....	Diego Pinho & Aragonim.
Chorus.....	M. Focken.

The following is the programme:—

(Before A. G. West, Esq.)

Saturday, Jan. 24.

SWINNING A SHOPKEEPER.
Wok Yuk Tung, Chung Wong Tung, and Chung Achai, three most respectable looking and well dressed Chinamen, were charged with 'larceny by trick' of two pieces of silk each on the 22nd inst.

Lau Aye, the first witness called, deposed that he was an assistant employed at the Chee Lun piece goods shop, No. 109 Queen's Road Central, on the 22nd inst., the third defendant came to the shop and bargained with another of the shopmen for the purchase of two pieces of silk. The shopman then told witness to go with the third defendant, who had received the goods, to obtain payment from him. He went with the third defendant to Messrs Pustan & Co.'s premises, Queen's Road Central. There they met the second defendant and coming down the stairs. The third defendant spoke to the second, telling him he had got the two pieces of silk, and the parcel was given to the second defendant, who told witness to accompany the third defendant to receive payment for the silk. Witness then went with the third defendant to the shop and told his master he would be kicked down. As soon as the first defendant went away, however, witness went upstairs, but could not find the third defendant. He then went back to the shop and told his master.

Yesterday he met the first and second defendants in Wyndham Street. He seized the first, and gave him in charge, but the second ran away. He afterwards went with the police and first defendant to No. 9 Wai Tuk Lane, where they found the third defendant. He saw the photograph produced hanging on the wall in the house in Wai Fuk Lane and recognised it as once as a photograph of the second defendant.

Ho Akai, an accountant employed in the Chee Lun piece goods shop, 109 Queen's Road Central, gave evidence to the effect that on the 22nd inst., at about 9 a.m., the third defendant came to the shop and bargained with him for two pieces of silk. The price was to be £1s. 2d. and some odd pence, which was to be paid to a messenger who was to accompany the third defendant to receive payment for the silk. Witness then went with the third defendant to the shop and told his master he would be kicked down. As soon as the first defendant went away, however, witness went upstairs, but could not find the third defendant. He then went back to the shop and told his master.

Police Raimondi, who said that this was the first time that his Excellency had honoured the Convict by coming to distribute the prizes, he, the Bishop, might be allowed to say a few words.

A Chinese informant gives a reason most conclusive, if true, for the great Tao's inaction since he came here. This is that the conqueror of the North West is not only in debt to him but sometimes mad! He cannot transact business properly and rambles in his talk. One of the hallucinations he suffered under was that he had captured Admiral Courbet! It is said he even invited the Viceroy to come and see the French Admiral tortured. When he was here before, an ox was rumoured to have knelt down before him and wept. Two sent it to the Kushan monastery as sacred. Shortly after his return to Foochow he dreamt that the ox appeared to him and said that it had been done to death by the priests. Next day an officer was sent to examine the remains and see whether the sacred animal died a natural death or not. A more rational explanation is that Tao sent for the Kushan priests under pretence of enquiring

about the ox, but really to find out what officers ran away at the Manoi engagement, since from Kushan the

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

Many years ago there came to Colombo two brothers, named Charles and William Collins. They were possessed of a certain amount of capital with which they erected a manufactory for soap-boiling and bone-crushing, the latter for fertilizing pasture. In time they grew rich and began to think of settling in life ad they fell in love, and both fell in love with the same girl. She was good and pretty, and would have made a capital wife for either of them. William loved her first, and introduced her to Charles. On that day she ad two lovers. One day Charles said to William: "I love this girl and intend to marry her," upon which William laughed and exclaimed: "Really, Dr. Quibble, my time is valuable, hand me over the money and let me go." Mr. Charles Collins, said the doctor, "we don't intend to pay that claim." What?" said Charles. "Do I understand that you refuse to pay the money?" "No," said the manager. "On what ground?" "I decline to say," said the manager. "Why curse you," said Charles savagely. "I have loved her for a year, and tomorrow we are to go to her father and ask his consent to become husband and wife. I took you to see her, so that you might behold my future wife." "No," said Charles, "you know well that I intend having my wife in this as in other things, you must give up the girl, for I shall marry her." "Not a bit of it," said William. "I will never give her up," so saying, he turned and left his brother. "Then by Heaven," said Charles, looking after his brother, "then by Heaven I'll kill you." Two hours after this Charles went to the booking-offices, close to the wharf, and engaged a passage for Madras in the *Tremouer*, a steamer that was about to start for Madras.

"What name, sir?" said the clerk. "William Collins," said Charles. "Be down sharp in the morning, sir; we start at the minute," said the clerk. The *Tremouer* sailed the next day, and on the voyage to Madras blew up bodily; captain, passengers, and all, and came down in little pieces. The list of passengers was published in the *Observer* and other papers, and among the victims of this steam-boat catastrophe was the name of William Collins. But I am going ahead of my narrative and must 'hark back.'

In the booking-office, Charles Collins went about the city, and mentioned casually in several quarters, that his brother William was going to start for Madras to see about the purchase of some large arrivals of bones there. Then he went home and thought and waited for the night. He dined with his brother William at the usual hour, and ate and drank heartily. After dinner he lit a cigar and continued to think. William went back to the manufactory and Charles followed him, and told him he wanted him to run over to Madras and see about a cargo of bones reported to have arrived there (for the demand for crushed bones, as coffee manure was increasing). William smiled and agreed, but he had no intention of going, thinking to himself that it was a dodge of his brother to get him out of the way, to try his luck with the girl. So (William) resolved to find an excuse in the morning for telling their manager instead of going himself. Towards evening the orders were in the office together, and Charles said: "Before the mat leave of work, William, get them to make up the furnaces, fill the vats, and set the boilers. I think we have better sit up to-night and make up the account for the half-harvest year. We can give an eye to the furnaces, and if you want sleep you can get it on board the steamer-to-morrow." William went out to the yard and gave the orders. The workers fled out of the manufactory at bell-toll, and the yard gates were closed, the two brothers being the only souls in the manufactory. "Shut the door, William," said Charles, as his brother re-entered, "and get down the ledgers. By the way, the premium on your life policy in the 'Amalgamated' will be due before you return from Madras. Write a cheque for it and send it to the manager, Dr. Quibble. The amount is large; you know it won't do to run any risk of robbery." William drew out a small envelope and enclosed in a note to Dr. Quibble, number of the Amalgamated Life Insurance Co. He then got down the ledgers, and before opening them went to the washstand in the corner of the office and began to wash his hands, after doing which he scooped his head over the basin to bathe his face. As he stopped, his eyes rested for a moment on a small looking-glass on the wall, and in that last living glimpse he saw his brother's hand ungrasped grasping a heavy iron pestle. There was a deadly crash, a flash of fire, then darkness and death. His brother Charles had kept his word. Lifting his brother's body in his arms, Charles carried it out through the back door of the office to a bed of soft ashes that had been made out of one of the furnaces. With a long knife he cut the clothes off in strips. Then he took off the buttons, removed the contents of the pockets, keeping apart every article of metal, and then making the clothes into a bundle, opened the furnace door and thrust them in. Then he lifted the naked body and carried it to the nearest soap vat, which was full of soiling grease, and plunged it in head foremost. Having stirred up the furnace to a blazing heat he returned to the buttons and metal articles, and heating them out of shape, put them with some parings of lead in a crucible, and placed the crucibles in one of the furnaces; this done, Charles went back to the soap vat, and taking up a pole hook dragged out the hot mass leavened in bulk. The next vat was full of strong lye. Into that he plunged the corpse, and in a few minutes, when he drew it out, a skeleton came forth. He was now at the last stage of his ghastly labour. Wheeling a heap of shapeless bones to the opening of the crushing mill, he thrust them in, turned on the convection with the great water-wheel which was slowly circling round, and with a grinding crash the mill moved on. The pile of bones in the cellar below was slightly raised, and then the great rollers ran idly; their work was done.

* * * * *

Dr. Quibble, the manager of the "Amalgamated," was a jack of many trades and master of them too. In addition to the insurance management he was a dentist, and had discovered a new composition for making artificial teeth. He was also an amateur. Shortly after the death of William Collins in the *Tremouer* accident (as everyone supposed), two events happened to Dr. Quibble. A well-known come-plainer had sent him a brace of teeth to be fitted for analysis, and a report thereof, as he thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion. One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser. The doctor thinking of how he could resist Charles Collins' claim, went into his laboratory, where was the sample of bones which the planter had sent to be analyzed. While thinking of how he was to save his office from the loss with which it was threatened, he threw out a handful of bones from a bag, and spread them out before him. Then he got out a powerful magnifier, and while rubbing it, his eye caught a small white object glistening in the heap on the table. He picked it out, and said to himself, "By Heaven! it's the mineral tooth I made

two months ago for William Collins." In an hour after he wrote a note to Charles Collins, requesting him to come to him (Dr. Quibble) with reference to the policy on the life of William Collins. Charles Collins came, and on his arrival said: "Good day, Dr. Quibble. I have come as you appointed to receive payment of the premium. What a curious sight the manager said to himself. Shaking himself up and said with heat: "Really, Dr. Quibble, my time is valuable, hand me over the money and let me go." "Mr. Charles Collins," said the doctor, "we don't intend to pay that claim." What?" said Charles. "Do I understand that you refuse to pay the money?" "No," said the manager. "On what ground?" "I decline to say," said the manager. "Why curse you," said Charles savagely. "I have loved her for a year, and tomorrow we are to go to her father and ask his consent to become husband and wife. I took you to see her, so that you might behold my future wife." "No," said Charles, "you know well that I intend having my wife in this as in other things, you must give up the girl, for I shall marry her."

"Not a bit of it," said William. "I will never give her up," so saying, he turned and left his brother. "Then by Heaven," said Charles, looking after his brother, "then by Heaven I'll kill you." Two hours after this Charles went to the booking-offices, close to the wharf, and engaged a passage for Madras in the *Tremouer*, a steamer that was about to start for Madras.

"What name, sir?" said the clerk. "William Collins," said Charles. "Be down sharp in the morning, sir; we start at the minute," said the clerk. The *Tremouer* sailed the next day, and on the voyage to Madras blew up bodily; captain, passengers, and all, and came down in little pieces. The list of passengers was published in the *Observer* and other papers, and among the victims of this steam-boat catastrophe was the name of William Collins. But I am going ahead of my narrative and must 'hark back.'

In the booking-office, Charles Collins went about the city, and mentioned casually in several quarters, that his brother William was going to start for Madras to see about the purchase of some large arrivals of bones there. Then he went home and thought and waited for the night. He dined with his brother William at the usual hour, and ate and drank heartily. After dinner he lit a cigar and continued to think. William went back to the manufactory and Charles followed him, and told him he wanted him to run over to Madras and see about a cargo of bones reported to have arrived there (for the demand for crushed bones, as coffee manure was increasing). William smiled and agreed, but he had no intention of going, thinking to himself that it was a dodge of his brother to get him out of the way, to try his luck with the girl. So (William) resolved to find an excuse in the morning for telling their manager instead of going himself. Towards evening the orders were in the office together, and Charles said: "Before the mat leave of work, William, get them to make up the furnaces, fill the vats, and set the boilers. I think we have better sit up to-night and make up the account for the half-harvest year. We can give an eye to the furnaces, and if you want sleep you can get it on board the steamer-to-morrow." William went out to the yard and gave the orders. The workers fled out of the manufactory at bell-toll, and the yard gates were closed, the two brothers being the only souls in the manufactory. "Shut the door, William," said Charles, as his brother re-entered, "and get down the ledgers. By the way, the premium on your life policy in the 'Amalgamated' will be due before you return from Madras. Write a cheque for it and send it to the manager, Dr. Quibble. The amount is large; you know it won't do to run any risk of robbery." William drew out a small envelope and enclosed in a note to Dr. Quibble, number of the Amalgamated Life Insurance Co. He then got down the ledgers, and before opening them went to the washstand in the corner of the office and began to wash his hands, after doing which he scooped his head over the basin to bathe his face. As he stopped, his eyes rested for a moment on a small looking-glass on the wall, and in that last living glimpse he saw his brother's hand ungrasped grasping a heavy iron pestle. There was a deadly crash, a flash of fire, then darkness and death. His brother Charles had kept his word. Lifting his brother's body in his arms, Charles carried it out through the back door of the office to a bed of soft ashes that had been made out of one of the furnaces. With a long knife he cut the clothes off in strips. Then he took off the buttons, removed the contents of the pockets, keeping apart every article of metal, and then making the clothes into a bundle, opened the furnace door and thrust them in. Then he lifted the naked body and carried it to the nearest soap vat, which was full of soiling grease, and plunged it in head foremost. Having stirred up the furnace to a blazing heat he returned to the buttons and metal articles, and heating them out of shape, put them with some parings of lead in a crucible, and placed the crucibles in one of the furnaces; this done, Charles went back to the soap vat, and taking up a pole hook dragged out the hot mass leavened in bulk. The next vat was full of strong lye. Into that he plunged the corpse, and in a few minutes, when he drew it out, a skeleton came forth. He was now at the last stage of his ghastly labour. Wheeling a heap of shapeless bones to the opening of the crushing mill, he thrust them in, turned on the convection with the great water-wheel which was slowly circling round, and with a grinding crash the mill moved on. The pile of bones in the cellar below was slightly raised, and then the great rollers ran idly; their work was done.

* * * * *

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by a Chemist and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Finsbury Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSEILLES.

A. McIVELL, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1885. 122

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *S.V. PABLO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 3 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

RETAIN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco, China (or vice versa) within six weeks, will receive a discount of 20% from Return Fare, if re-embarked within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Paid for Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 5% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, January 17, 1885. 94

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNGH. MORNING STAR.

To Mr. A. J. White, Merthy Tydyl, Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel had saved the life of his wife, and he added, one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. Bowring, Esq.

To A. J. White, Esq.

Two of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.

He thought they were adulterated. These crushed bones had been bought from the manufactory of Charles and William Collins. The second event was that Charles Collins made a claim on the Company for the sum incurred on the life of his brother William, lost in the *Tremouer* explosion.

One of the weak points of Dr. Quibble's disposition was an antipathy to the payment of claims (if he could help it), whenever his office would thereby be a loser.